

**Dr. Kolacek & Co.**  
559, 561, 563-565 BLUE ISLAND AVE.

## General Merchandise

Large and most complete assortment of  
**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES,  
CLOAKS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, MILLINERY,  
CARPETS, CROCKERY, GLASS-  
WARE, GRANITEWARE, HOUSE-  
FURNISHINGS, TOYS, ETC.**

Special Bargain Sales Every Day

559 to 565 Blue Island Avenue

AUGUST KRUMHOLTZ, Prop.

Phone: Lincoln 1466

## CHICAGO STEAM BOILER WORKS

BOILERS, HEATERS and TANKS  
STEAM and HOT WATER HEATING  
GENERAL REPAIRS

OFFICE AND WORKS

52, 54 AND 56 FULLERTON AVENUE, CHICAGO

TELEPHONE MONROE 1204

A. G. LAMM, Proprietor

## CHICAGO HARNESS CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

# HARNESS

327 West Randolph Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

Telephone North 185

## Chas. Burmeister & Son

UNDERTAKERS

303 and 305 LARRABEE ST.

Branch: 1412 WRIGHTWOOD AVE., near Lincoln Avenue

Phone North 517

## The Bergman Express and Storage Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COAL, WOOD AND COKE

## STORAGE

Furniture Packing and Shipping  
Furniture and Piano Movers

Warehouse, 129 Lincoln Avenue

Office, 118 Lincoln Avenue

Telephone, North 301

# ZENO

MEANS

# GOOD CHEWING GUM

## Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

### BIG FAMILIES.

**T**HE Census Bureau has been comparing the population statistics of 1790 with those of 1900. It has found that the average size of the families in the first enumeration of the republic was 5.8 persons, the variation ranging from 5.4 in Georgia to 6.4 in Maryland. In 1900 the average for the

era enumerated in 1790 was 4.6, from 4.1 in a number of States, to 5.1 in North Carolina. Had the number of persons who composed the total number of private families in 1900 been grouped according to the average size shown in 1790, there would have been 3,367,000 less households than were actually reported. Had the average size of such families in 1900 been as large as the average shown in 1790, the population would have been increased by nearly 20,000,000 persons.

Many considerations are left out of this calculation, the greater chances for living, the noticeable reduction in infant mortality, the extension of the average life of the individual, the conquest of once virulent diseases, and so forth.

While we possibly voice a heresy, we cannot see but the smaller family of 1900 is a distinct advantage over the family of 1790. Sometimes there is a wide vein of foolish twaddle in the lectures of those who plead for the spreading of the benefits and the attention among six children that are given to two.—Toledo Blade.

### WHY THE SMALL TOWN SUFFERS.

**A**N Englishman writes about his return to his native village, and what he did not find there, in the Westminster Review. He passed by the village shoemaker's shop—in his youth an important establishment, employing three or four assistants. "Only one man is there now, a mere cobbler, who ekes out a scanty subsistence. The business of making shoes has long since been given over to the factory in the large town. The windmill on the hill, where the corn grown in the parish was formerly sent for grinding, has disappeared. The people get their meal and flour by rail from distant cities. He looked in vain for the cooperage shop where the wooden buckets and wooden tubs and vats were formerly made. The zinc bucket has dealt the wooden one a deadly blow, and the decay of domestic brewing has completed its ruin. Wherever he looked it was the same story. Even the domestic manufacture of cotton sunbonnets and stays by the women of the village is but a memory. The modern factories took charge of their business long ago.

Most American city dwellers who return for a brief visit to their native villages may discern like changes. The manufacturing shoe shop, the grist mill, the tannery, the slaughter pen where the local butcher killed his own meat, the small sawmill, the brick-kiln, once so indispensable—these and many other local industries which flourished fifty years ago are more than likely to be missing to-day, and their employment of labor has

gone with them. Improved means of transportation, the centralization of special industries in the great industrial hubs, where they can be piled more economically, have here, as in England, brought about a change. Where the work went the workers went—a simple and satisfactory explanation of the early drift to the cities from towns and villages. It is the fashion to speak of the villages of our youth as if they were the same yesterday, to-day and forever. But when we begin to look closely we see they have had their changes, too; changes which register the progress from the simpler and less efficient ways of production to the most modern ones.

In England this destruction of small local industries has a special significance that it lacks with us. The writer in the Westminster says it helps to make the "return to the land" hopeless. Inability to compete with modern farm machinery will long prevent city workers from becoming small agriculturists. And this lack of local industries in the villages shuts tight the only other avenue. Fortunately our regret for their decay, if it exists at all, must be purely sentimental. Our "back-to-the-land" idea does not even contemplate turning city mechanics into village mechanics. It contemplates making them masters of the soil—in which position, with a little intelligence and energy and knowledge of intensive farming, their prospects are worth considering.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### BURBANK, NOT INCORPORATED.

**T**HE capitalists who were going to incorporate Luther Burbank now say that they cannot do so. We hope that it is not because they cannot take any stock in him. They say merely that the plan would not bring "satisfactory results, either to the world or those actively engaged in it. We are greatly relieved by the confession. In the first place, if Burbank's output were raised to the usual high rate notable in a modern corporation we would be afraid that all our trees and shrubs would be changed with a rapidity too startling for human acceptance. And, secondly, we rejoice at this convincing evidence that our law of incorporation, however faulty, cannot be used to legalize any mere grafting operations.—Chicago Post.

### THE EXECUTION OF A WOMAN.

**M**ARY FARMER, who killed another woman for money, was executed at Auburn prison. The legal slaying of a human being is not pleasant to contemplate, still less when the victim is a woman. But in this case the usual hysterical pleas for mercy from maudlin newspapers availed nothing. Gov. Hughes held that, while power to commute the woman's sentence lay with him, he had no right to exercise that power in such a manner as to nullify the explicit direction of the law. If other Governors of American States were thus impartial, murder would soon lose its present popularity as a pleasant pastime.—Chicago Journal.

### JESSE POMEROY, MOST REMARKABLE PRISONER, IN SOLITARY CELL 33 YEARS.



The first picture shows Jesse Pomeroy when he was arrested, and the second shows him in prison. He is America's most remarkable prisoner. For 33 years he has sat in a solitary cell in a Massachusetts prison. He was convicted of cruelty to children. Pomeroy soon may see daylight. A bill is to be introduced in the legislature permitting him to work in the open with other prisoners.

### QUEER STORIES.

China has more than 1,000 walled cities.

Cuba grows twenty-pound cabbage heads.

Two years is the life of the average spider.

The government owns over 92 per cent of the railway mileage in Germany.

As much as a ton of oil has been obtained from the tongue of a single whale.

Government railroads in India are experimenting with cast iron cross ties made in the form of boxes.

There are at present in India 821 medical missionaries, of whom 121 are men and 136 missionary nurses.

A machine operated on the principle of the vacuum cleaner is being used to pick walnuts in a California grove.

France has five great mills and a number of smaller ones at which artificial silk is made. There are three kinds of it.

Within the last two decades there have been only two years when the wheat crop of France did not cover the home demand.

"What brought you here?" said a magistrate to an Irish offender. "Two policemen, sorr," was the reply. "Ah, drunk, of course?" "Yes, sorr, both of them."—Story Told at the Savage Club.

In the last eleven years, according to officially reported returns, the city of Leeds, England, has earned a profit of \$5,000,000 from its municipally-owned tramways, waterworks, gasworks and electric light plant.

Max O'Reil was once staying with a friend at Edinburgh. Starting for a walk on Sunday, he took up his walking stick. "Do you mind taking an umbrella?" asked his conscientious Scotch host. "It looks more respectable."

In a recent issue of a zoological periodical L. Plato describes the curious habit of a new species of fish from the Bahamas. This fish spends part of

its time in the shell of a large species of strombus. Probably it finds the shell a convenient shelter and place of retreat from its enemies. Its presence does not appear to be of any advantage to the mollusk.

Because of complaints from residents of Chicago of the quality of the gas sold for illuminating purposes the City Council has appropriated \$10,800 for the enforcement of the new ordinance requiring daily tests of the quality and pressure of gas supplied to consumers. This sum includes an annual salary of \$2,500 for one chief gas tester and salaries of \$1,200 for two assistant gas testers.

### Fiddled Into Omece.

Lossing relates that in 1848 he met at Oswego, N. Y., Major Cochran, then nearly eighty years old, a son-in-law of General Philip Schuyler, who told the story of his election to congress during the administration of the elder Adams. A vessel was to be launched on one of the lakes in interior New York, and people came from afar to see it. The young folks gathered there, determined to have a dance at night. There was a fiddle, but no fiddler. Young Cochran was an amateur performer, and his services were demanded. He gratified the joyous company, and at the supper table one of the gentlemen remarked, in commendation of his talents, that he was "fit for congress." The matter was talked up, and he was nominated and elected a representative in congress for the district then comprising the whole of New York west of Schoenectady. He always claimed to have "fiddled himself into congress."

### Improvement.

"You say local option has improved real estate values in your community?" "Yes," answered Col. Midwell. "Since the customary remedy has been no longer available malaria has almost entirely disappeared."—Washington Star.

When a woman says her husband will not give her any satisfaction when she accuses him, she means he will not confess.

## A. C. CLARK & CO.

MAKERS OF

Brass and  
Iron Specialties

ESTIMATES FOR HIGH GRADE WORK ON REQUEST

Grand Crossing - Chicago

PHONE HYDE PARK 1100

G. H. CAREY

J. CAREY

H. M. CAREY

## C. H. CAREY & CO.

General Contractors

CEMENT WORK A SPECIALTY

OFFICE  
92 La Salle Street  
Room 21  
Phone Franklin 200

YARD OFFICE  
12th St. and Union Ave.  
OAK PARK, ILL.  
PHONE LAWDALE 5736

CHICAGO

## PARAGON Boiler Compound

8151 Cornell Avenue

CHICAGO

SIDNEY McCLOUD, Manager

Phone Main 4498

## GERAGHTY & CO.

Badges and Buttons, Medals  
and Cloth Signs

61 La Salle Street,

Chicago, Ill.

The Factory is the place to buy

## FURS

At Reasonable Prices.

FUR NECKWEAR, MUFFS AND FUR COATS

Fur Repairing and Remodeling in all Branches

## GEORGE W. PAULLIN

Stewart Building, N. W. Corner State and Washington Streets  
Fourth Floor. Catalogue Mailed Free.

## TANNER & CONLEY Merchant Tailors

First-Class Work at Moderate Prices

REAPER BLOCK

99 Washington St.

CHICAGO

TEL. CENTRAL 224

We Rent Tuxedos and Full Dress Suits